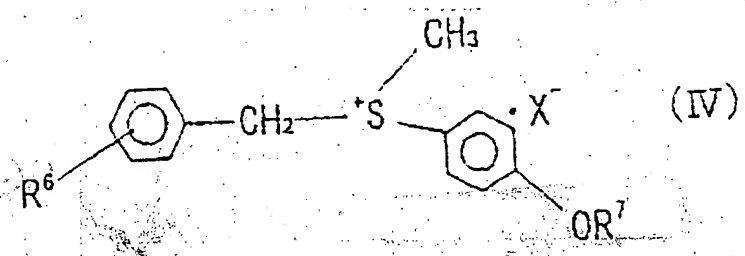
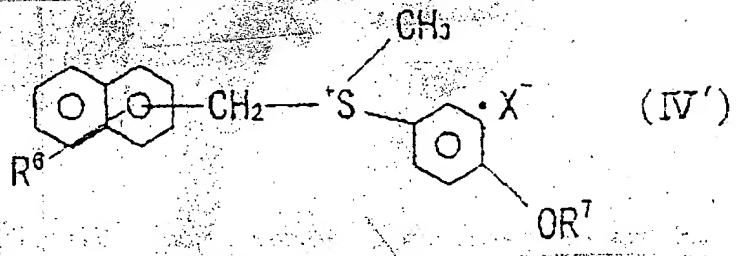
thereof,

said photopolymerization initiator component comprises a sulfonium salt, the sulfonium salt being a photo-thermopolymerization initiator which can initiate polymerization by both of light and heat, and being represented by the following general formula (IV), (IV'), or (V):

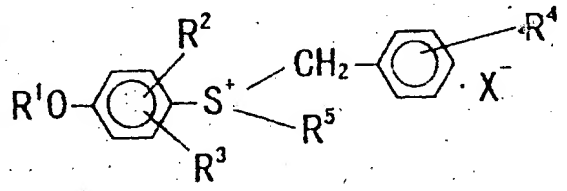


(IV)



(IV')

in Formula (IV) described above, R^6 represents hydrogen, a methyl group, a methoxy group, a nitro group or a methyl group; R^7 represent hydrogen, CH_3CO, or CH_3OCO; and X^- represents SbF_6^-, PF_6^-, AsF_6^- or BF_4^-;



(V)

in Formula (V) described above, R^1 represents hydrogen, a methyl group, an acetyl group, or a methoxycarbonyl group; R^2 and R^3 each independently represent hydrogen, halogen or an alkyl

group of C_1 to C_4; R^4 represents hydrogen, halogen or a methoxy group; R^5 represents an alkyl group of C_1 to C_4; and x represents SbF_6^-, PF_6^-, AsF_6^- or BF_4^-, and

wherein said curing agent component is present with a proportion of 0.1 to 1.4 mol per mol of said photopolymerizable resin component which can react with said curing agent component,

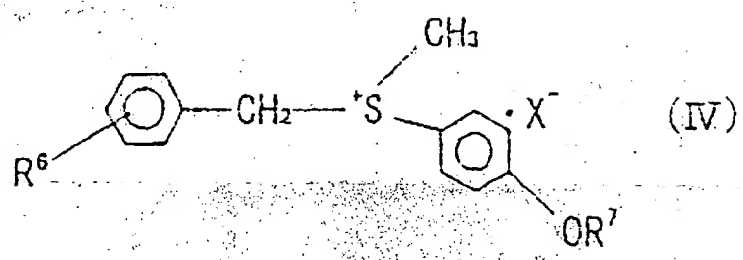
wherein said photopolymerization initiator component is present with a proportion of 0.1 to 6.0 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of the whole weight of the other components than the photopolymerization initiator component.

Please add the following new claims:

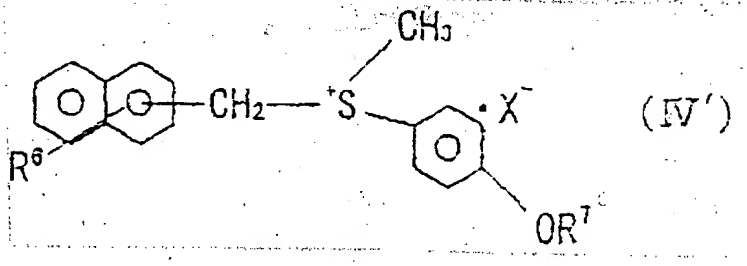
supported by cl.1 + cl.21

27. (New) A composition for an energy-ray curing resin-molded article comprising a photopolymerizable resin component which can be cured by irradiation with an energy ray, a photopolymerization initiator component which makes it possible to cure said photopolymerizable resin component with irradiation of an energy ray, and a curing agent component capable of curing at least one of said photopolymerizable resin components without irradiation of an energy ray,

wherein said curing agent component comprises an acid anhydride or a derivative thereof, said photopolymerization initiator component comprises a sulfonium salt, the sulfonium salt being a photo-thermopolymerization initiator which can initiate polymerization by both of light and heat, and being represented by the following general formula (IV), (IV'), or (V):

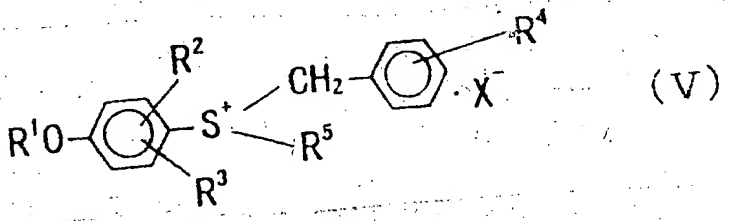


(IV)



(IV')

in Formula (IV) or (IV') described above, R^6 represents hydrogen, halogen, a nitro group or a methyl group; R^7 represents hydrogen, CH_3CO, or CH_3OCO; and X^- represents SbF_6^-, PF_6^-, AsF_6^- or BF_4^-;



(V)

in Formula (V) described above, R^1 represents hydrogen, a methyl group, an acetyl group, or a methoxycarbonyl group; R^2 and R^3 each independently represent hydrogen, halogen or an alkyl

group of C_1 to C_4; R^4 represents hydrogen, halogen or a methoxy group; R represents an alkyl group of C_1 to C_4; and x represents SbF_6^-, PF_6^-, AsF_6^- or BF_4^-;

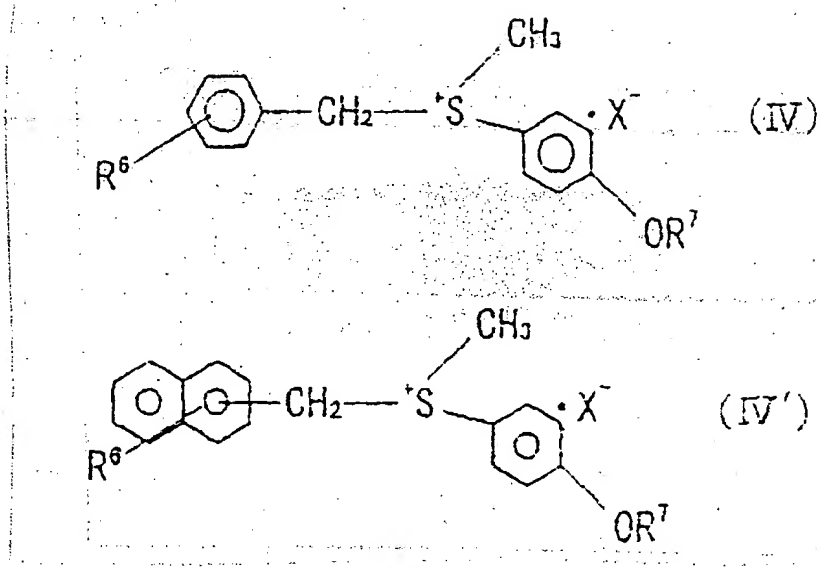
wherein said curing agent component is present with a proportion of 0.1 to 1.4 mol per mol of said photopolymerizable resin component which can react with said curing agent component,

wherein said photopolymerization initiator component is present with a proportion of 0.1 to 6.0 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of the whole weight of the other components than the photopolymerization initiator component.

supported by cl. 1 + cl. 22

28. (New) An energy-ray curing resin composition for a paste material comprising a photopolymerizable resin component which can be cured by irradiation with an energy ray, a photopolymerization initiator component which makes it possible to cure said photopolymerizable resin component with irradiation of an energy ray, and a curing agent component capable of curing at least one of said photopolymerizable resin components without irradiation of an energy ray,

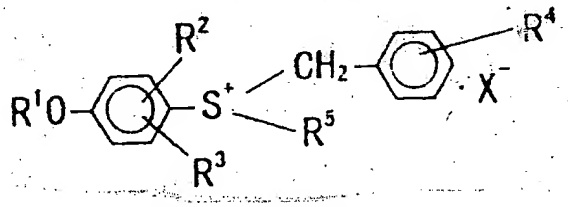
wherein said curing agent component comprises an acid anhydride or a derivative thereof, said photopolymerization initiator component comprises a sulfonium salt, the sulfonium salt being a photo-thermopolymerization initiator which can initiate polymerization by both of light and heat, and being represented by the following general formula (IV), (IV'), or (V):



(IV)

(IV')

in Formula (IV) or (IV') described above, R^6 represents hydrogen, halogen, a nitro group or a methyl group; R^7 represents hydrogen, CH_3CO, or CH_3OCO; and X^- represents SbF_6^-, PF_6^-, AsF_6^- or BF_4^-;



(V)

in Formula (V) described above, R^1 represents hydrogen, a methyl group, an acetyl group, or a methoxycarbonyl group; R^2 and R^3 each independently represent hydrogen, halogen or an alkyl group of C_1 to C_4; R^4 represents hydrogen, halogen or a methoxy group; R^5 represents an alkyl group of C_1 to C_4; and x represents SbF_6^-, PF_6^-, AsF_6^- or BF_4^-;

wherein said curing agent component is present with a proportion of 0.1 to 1.4

mol per mol of said photopolymerizable resin component which can react with said curing agent component,

wherein said photopolymerization initiator component is present with a proportion of 0.1 to 6.0 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of the whole weight of the other components than the photopolymerization initiator component.